

## Red River Prospector.

RED RIVER. - NEW MEXICO.

Sightless men of Toledo have formed a trust. This looks like a blind deal.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is taking cooking lessons. Now let the hired girl beware.

Venezuelan soldiers seem to think that foot-racing is the greatest of soldierly accomplishments.

President Loubet's life has been threatened. The people of France are becoming restless again.

By the way, just ask your wife what the phrase, "the differential disadvantage," means. Of course you know, yourself.

If the Prince of Wales comes we can promise him that the menus will always be presented in our choicest French.

If a successful airship ever be devised it will be worth far more than the \$250,000 Sir Hiram Maxim offers to pay for it.

The ordinary wedding is closed with a ring on; but that telephonic matrimonial alliance down in Kentucky ended with a ring off.

King Edward belongs to twenty clubs—and probably nothing disagreeable would be done even if he should not pay his dues.

Belgian socialists who want the "one man one vote" plan evidently intend to do the voting for their wives, as we do in this country.

William Waldorf Astoria has given \$100,000 to an English university, but when last heard from he was still waiting for that title.

And the greatest victory that Wisconsin Grand Army veteran ever won was in securing three kisses without having to pay for them.

Kubelik and Paderewski no sooner wind up their season than it is announced that the seventeen-year locusts are headed this way.

Some people are not bothering so much about the price of meat since the cost of cigarettes is being reduced. All kinds of living are not dear.

Kansas City has a bribery scandal. It seems to be a mere matter of discovering the briber in order to put all American cities on the same footing.

During the year 1901 nearly half a million cases of champagne were imported into the United States. It will be remembered as an extra dry year.

A man with a live body and a dead mind has been found in Chicago, but nobody is reported missing from the railway station bureau of information.

The habit of talking back at the preacher during the delivery of his sermon is becoming so common as to make church services unusually attractive.

Having seen a few portraits of King Leopold we shall not be surprised at anything the people who see the original every day may take a notion to do him.

Mr. Morgan is getting perilously near that place on the public stage where Alexander posed while he wept because he had no more worlds to conquer.

It has been brought out in a Connecticut divorce suit that the man was drunk twice a day for 364 days in succession. Why he missed on the 365th is not explained.

Carnegie advises young men not to strive to obtain more than a competence. He will not have to plead very hard with the majority of them to get their consent.

An Illinois girl wrote her name and address on an egg and put it in a crate with others to be shipped east. She is still waiting for a matrimonial proposition to hatch out.

The prospect of having American college yells at Oxford seems to diswoman and proved that though marriage may be a lottery there are no blanks for the man with a will.

The originator of the comic valentine has just died at the age of ninety. He lived in Philadelphia and was therefore very slow about facing the ghosts of his numberless victims.

Since a Waukegan judge has decided that egg money is the legitimate perquisite of a farmer's wife, there will be a chance for some women to buy new dresses often than once in five years.

Paris has prevented J. Pierpont Morgan from carrying off one pair of iron doors, but the city ought to be careful how it treats our covetous millionaires. He may yet transfer the Latin Quarter to the Bowery, New York, or Clark street, Chicago.

People who are in the habit of selling their old books to the junk men should keep the fact in mind that an old volume bearing the date 1567 brought \$1,100 in New York recently. There was nothing valuable about the book but its age.

## TRICKS OF BEGGARS

Men and Women Who Find Implying Charity Easier Than Working.

"How beggars are made" might be made the subject of a singularly interesting article. And it would refer not to the unkind cuts of fortune, but to the appliances whereby a certain deft and none too scrupulous manufacturer equips men and women who, for purposes of their own, wish to be considered lame, halt or blind.

That it is easier to be crippled than to work is the maximum upon which this particular trade is established.

"I'm what is called a street 'sham fakir,'" said one of these dealers in disguises recently. "I fake up most of the sham disabled mill operatives, crippled sailors, etc., and charge 'em a small fee."

"If it's a woman with a tale that her husband beats her, I paint her a black eye and put her arm in a sling. Say it's a man on a 'blind' lay; well, I paint some scars on his face to imitate the marks of a lead explosion and give him a green eye-shade and a 'blind' card."

"If a man's really maimed it makes it easier. Suppose he's been run over

and had his leg cut off. I paint a picture of a burning house and him jumping out of a top window with a child in his arms, and a yarn under it: 'Kind friends, I lost my leg through rescuing my employer's child.' That's a sure take of a 'five' a day."

"I make all these rigs myself," he said, "and hire 'em out. It pays, but I have to keep dark, for the police are very down on my sort. This hollow wooden cap with an iron hook fits over your hand, and here's a club-foot boot, and yonder a pair for both feet."

"A queer business? You'd say so if you knew the jobs I'm asked to do sometimes. Only yesterday a woman wanted vitriol scars on her face, and actually wanted me to use real vitriol. Didn't know what she was asking! Oh, yes. Why, bless you, some beggars maul themselves horribly to excite sympathy. In fact, they'd do anything rather than work."—New York World.

Probably love makes the world go round because it is so cranky.

## Traits of the Gorilla

African Natives Convinced the Monster Animal Possesses the Soul of a Man.

Gorilla hunting is a distinct sensation even for the veteran hunter. This animal, which has become somewhat confused with fable and fiction, is a reality, and a decidedly unpleasant one to engage. The West Africans are mortally afraid of it, believing that the brute contains the spirit of a man. They attribute to it all sorts of ferocities, like the carrying off of a human being, who is permitted to return after being deprived of toe and finger nails.

Skilled hunters have never observed any of these doings, but they testify to the brute's strength and ferocity. According to a French sportsman a full-grown gorilla can bite through a tree six inches thick in order to secure the sap, and twist a gun barrel with the swollen bunches of muscles that serve for arms. His roar is terrifying and can be heard for a distance of three miles.

"I shall never forget how the first one impressed me," says the Frenchman, "for I had a bad attack of the shakes. The woods had been filled some time with a barking roar, but I saw nothing until my guide clucked

softly and pointed to a tree, alongside which stood an immense male gorilla. There he remained but twelve yards away boldly facing us with his huge chest, muscular arms, fiercely glaring deep-gray eyes and a hellish expression, until I moved."

"At that he dropped to all fours and came six yards nearer, sitting up to beat his breasts with his huge fists—a defiance—so that it sounded like an immense drum. His roar was most singular, beginning with a kind of bark and deepening into a hoarse roll that literally resembled thunder."

"The short hair on his forehead was twitching, his powerful fangs showed unpleasantly, and, feeling he was about to attack, and incidentally being scared green, I shot him through the heart. With a groan something human and yet brutish, he fell on his face and died quickly."

"He measured 5 feet 8 inches in length, his chest was 62 inches, and his arms spread 8 feet. I was glad to have the specimen, but somehow after that never cared to kill a gorilla unless he actually menaced me."—Ainslee's.

## The Value of Sleep

All Night Fretting Not Worth One Hour of Good Waking Thought.

One great secret of Napoleon's power was his ability to sleep. If he had but an hour for sleep he slept an hour, even though the fate of an army or of an empire hung in the balance while he slept. Gen. Grant was another great example of this ability to lay aside work at quitting time. Even in the Wilderness campaign, when the responsibility of the movements of the nation's armies, stretched out in battle line a thousand miles long lay on his shoulder; when his good-night commands involved all-night marching and fighting of his army of the Potomac, and his waking orders might mean victory or defeat, the killing or the saving of a thousand men—under it all he lay down and dropped to sound sleep as quickly as you or I when we read ourselves sleepy over an old story book. Grant had what a great writer has called a "frictionless mind." He saved for the wear of work what others throw away on the tear of worry.

### IS HARD TO READ HANDWRITING

Typewriter Threatens to Make Penmanship a Lost Art.

With the almost universal use of the typewriter in correspondence, billing, mercantile papers and in authors' manuscripts, has come about the inability of men to read ordinary handwriting.

The use of the typewriter may have had something to do with making handwriting more extraordinary than it ever was, but in the days when a certain school of almost illegible handwriting was so affected by lawyers, physicians, clergymen, journalists and literary men, it is doubtful if the mere lack of practice in present day penmen causes them to turn out manuscript to compare with that of years ago.

"Whatever is the matter," says an observer in a big publishing house, "it is true that young men and women of to-day have almost lost the art of reading matter written by pen or pencil. They come to me by the dozens every day, asking that I help them out in deciphering letters or manuscript. In such cases I know that the manuscripts are not as bad as those of forty years ago, and this for several reasons:

"We have better paper nowadays; we have better pens, better pencils and it no longer is 'fashionable' for anybody using a pen to affect an untidy letter. Some of this angular penmanship affected by young women is hard to read when it comes to proper names, but otherwise I find the pen written letter to-day remarkably easy to read.

"Why can't the young folks read it? Simply because they are spoiled by typewritten letters and manuscript. I don't know if penmanship is to become a lost art, but the reading of it seems to be promising of such a fate."

### General Lee's Thoughts.

"Uncle Tom," the old negro of Lexington, Va., who saw a great deal of Gen. Lee during the civil war, having been employed as a cook at headquarters, confessed that only once had he heard anything disrespectful said about the idol of the south. In relating the incident, he said:

"One night, about de middle ob de war, I sent a cur'us man go inter de gin's tent. He cum out, en when he got up to whar I woz he wuz a ripkin en errarin' en errornen.' 'What's de trouble?' I sez ter 'im. 'Trouble' sez he. 'I jes got order ter ride forty miles ter-night wid er messidge, en here 'tis er-snowin' en er-blowin' en er-sleetin' lak all persemmed. I'm darned ef I know whar Gin' Lee's er-thinkin' about.' Well sir, I jes looked at 'im fer a minute en then sez ter 'im: 'Fer Gawd, I doan reckon yer does know whar Gin' Lee's er-thinkin' about. Man, sir, ef one er Gin' Lee's thots woz ter get inter yer haid, 'twould bus' it open.'"

We are made for co-operation—like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and nether teeth.—George Eliot.

Those we call the ancients were in reality quite new.

## THOUGHTS THAT ARE FATAL

Unreasoning Fear of Disease One of the Evils of the Present Day.

How many people realize the baneful, often fatal, influence of unhealthy thoughts?

How many know that ordinary unreasoning fear of disease may be as deadly as an inoculation of poisonous germs?

Yet this is an established fact. Physicians are coming more and more to recognize the power of the mind over the body, and almost every practitioner will admit that a large part of his work is the use of mental suggestion in overcoming morbid bodily conditions.

Every one has noted the influence of a cheery personality in the sick room. One physician by his sunny confidence and cleverly turned assurances will seem actually to impart new strength and tone to the diseased body. Another physician with a solemn, gloomy countenance and demeanor suggestive of an undertaker will strangely depress and retard the patient.

And the same is true of one's own thoughts. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that every thought has its effect on the condition of the body. Imagination can give one almost any disease on the calendar.

It is said that there is the germ of fatal thought in ninety-nine persons

out of every hundred, and that the cultivation of optimism and philosophy is practically a universal necessity.

There have occurred scores of dozens of cases where healthy persons have thought themselves into having tumors and cancers—cases which admit of no doubt whatever that the diseases resulted from constant morbid fear. We should have fewer cases of cancer if some great doctors could assure the world that it is not a hereditary disease; but morbid-minded persons on hearing that there is cancer in their families, generally do the very worst thing they can do under the circumstances—they will be afflicted with it. They dwell upon the fear constantly; and every trifling ailment which troubles them is at first taken for the premonitory symptoms of cancer. The morbid condition of mind produces a morbid condition of body, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop.

A melancholy thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much "doctoring" as physical disease; it needs to be eradicated from the mind, or it will have just the same result as a neglected disease would have.

## FIRST ENGLISH DAILY

Example of Wonderful Advance in Journalism in Two Hundred Years.

The first English daily paper was issued two hundred years ago last month. It was the Daily Courant, which was published next door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleetbridge, London, on the thoroughfare that is still the headquarters of English journalism.

There were no cable messages or telegraph reports for the Courant. Incoming ships did not report 400 miles off the coast by wireless telegraphy. There was no organized news service, covering the whole civilized world and furnishing the most intimate details of the world's news on the day that it occurred.

Such a thing as a foreign correspondent had never been thought of, and the modern perfecting press, with its output of many thousands of many-paged newspapers an hour, was as undreamed of as Marconi's spanning of the Atlantic with his telegraphic ether vibrations.

Instead, the Courant consisted of but a single sheet of the size of a half sheet of foolscap or deed paper, and was printed only on one side. There was no editorial comment and no advertisements. The sole source of

foreign news was the Continental papers, principally those of Paris, and credit was always given to the paper, "for an assurance that we will not, under pretense of having private intelligence, impose any addition of feigned circumstances to an action."

The most modern thing about the Courant was its effort at accuracy. At that time various weekly papers were in existence, but their news was of no reliable character that the journals became a byword for inaccuracy.

The Courant scorned these methods and the evils of subsidized comment, and, in its clean character as well as in its very existence, opened a new era in news dissemination.

The proprietor of the Courant was one E. Mallet, and it was he that first showed the practicability of his own excellent conception of a clean newspaper. Samuel Buckley bought the Courant on April 23, 1702, and added advertisements, consisting chiefly of announcements of new books, such as "A Modest Inquiry Concerning the Opinion of Guardian Angels."

Time and tide wait for no man—and a woman is always behind time.

## REAL TREASURE CAVE

Underground Chamber with Walls of Gold and Covered with Sparkling Crystals.

A remarkable cave has been discovered at the Abbey mine, near Kendall, Fergus county, Mont. The cave is about 150 feet long, part of it being at an angle of 45 degrees and part perpendicular to the formation. Another unusual feature is that it is found in an immense ore body.

The main chamber of the cave presents a beautiful appearance, portions of the wall being decorated with masses of crystallized lime and silica, while from the lofty roof hang innumerable scintillating stalactites. On the floor of the cave are hundreds of tons of cyanide gold ore, as rich as any found in the mine proper, averaging about \$20 a ton, and one side of the cave is formed by the foot wall of the ore body.

The miners were drifting to connect with the main ore body, and at the end of the shift one evening last week set off the final blasts for the day. Returning the next morning, they discovered that the drift had been connected with a large cave, and preparations were at once made to explore it.

### BOY'S IDEA OF HIS SWEETHEART

As Dainty a Compliment as One Could Desire.

A young matron who lives in a Washington apartment house with her little daughter is viewing with great interest a courtship going on under her very eyes. The daughter, Naomi, is the most engaging, dignified and dutiful little girl of 11 ever seen in that part of the city across the creek. So she has been taken by her mother to call upon a great many old persons, and has made the acquaintance of numerous boys of fifteen or thereabouts. Not long ago one of these boys came to see his friend's mother very formally and sat and talked with her until the tenseness of a formal call nearly burst his jacket. Then he arose and with a polite bow asked for a portrait of the little girl. The matron demurred, of course.

"Well," said the young sultor, "if you will give me a good picture of Naomi I will give you back a picture I have already. It isn't a good one at all. But I'll give it back to you for a better one."

The mother was greatly mystified. She decided after awhile that the boy has photographed her little girl on

some as white as alabaster, others with a golden tint, seemed to be trying to outsparkle one another in the candle light. The walls, in places, glistened with their beautiful decorations.

From this beautiful crystal palace the explorers proceeded to the lower chamber. Three ladders were lashed together and lowered into the hole, but it was found that they were too short by, at least forty feet. The chamber is about eighteen feet square, and its walls perpendicular, as though squared by expert marble cutters. Its color is that of the native rock, a lime formation.

It is a characteristic of this cave that the brilliant white crystal decorations have gold ore as a background, which serves to enhance their beauty. In picking off specimens the soft ore comes with them, and, as a rule, the crystallization is but a thin covering to the ore.

The shortest way to honesty is around expediency.

### THE HOWLAND ARMSTRONG CO.

Wholesale Millinery, Mail orders solicited. P. O. Box 24, Denver.

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It is the demands, not the promises, that make men of us; the responsibilities, not the enjoyments, that raise us to the stature of men and women.—P. T. Forsyth.

## WOULD LIMIT LIQUOR SALES.

Prussian Ministry May Be Asked to Restrict the Traffic.

Count Douglas, a descendant of a Scotch soldier of fortune, has proposed a resolution in the Prussian diet, asking the ministry to bring in a bill imposing more rigid restrictions on the liquor traffic. All parties except the radicals, supported the measure, and the radicals did not speak against it. The resolution of Count Douglas set forth that he was no abstainer himself, and that on proper occasions he liked to get a good drink. But he was deeply impressed with the injury inflicted in Germany by excessive indulgence in drink. The Germans, he added, spend three billion marks per year in drink, twice the amount of the army and navy budgets, and 180,000 persons were brought before the courts through drink. The number of criminals was increasing by 10,000 annually, and the number of convicted persons had increased from 290,494 in 1882, to 478,139 in 1890. In the insane asylums in temperance furnished thirty per cent. of the inmates, and eighty per cent. of Germany's idiots were the children of try through excessive drinking, was incalculable.

Germany, while leading the world in social reform legislation had done practically nothing against drinking. The United States was far more advanced than Germany in this respect.

He condemned the drinking cult in the universities, saying it was a jolly life while it lasted, but it had many tragical sequels.

Practicing physicians followed with statements drawn from their own experience. Dr. Endemann asserted that alcoholists succumbed to tubercle bacillus much more easily than others, and Dr. Martens said the mortality in all diseases was three or four times greater in the case of alcoholists than among abstainers, comparing persons of equal physical strength.

### California Farm Machinery.

In no locality has modern steam farming machinery been applied with such effectiveness as upon the grain ranches in southern California. On one ranch the engine used to draw the machinery is of fifty-horse power, and has drive wheels eight feet high. It consumes twelve barrels of oil every day, and its operation requires the services of seven men. In plowing, fifty-five furrows are turned over at one time, covering a breadth of forty feet.

Novels of Babylonian life are not rare, but hitherto no writer of fiction has ventured beyond the shallow depths of the classical legends which formerly were taught as history. The Babylonians, argues a lack of enterprise or originality in the novelists, as the fund of material that has been exhausted.

A new writer, Josiah M. Ward, is to strike out into deeper water, and take his readers back into the times of Nebuchadnezzar and the last days of Nineveh. The title of his book, "Come with Me into Babylon," is a pleasant one, which challenges attention. One expects something more than a glimpse into the lives of the Babylonians, whose names have come to be a synonym of luxury and wantonness. Those were heroic days really, when the great nations of that remote antiquity, the Assyrians, Medes, Lydians and Egyptians, met over the carcass of Assyria and engaged in that fierce struggle for the mastery of the world.—Lentle's Magazine for May.

The meat combine is said to expect a great profit on stored eggs, but it may be counting its chickens before they are hatched.

### "I Want Everybody to Know How Completely It Cures Indigestion."

This shows the unselfish disposition of Mr. Hodge, of Orchard Cottage, Ippeden, Newton, who, having been cured by Vogeler's Compound, wishes every other sufferer to know of the benefit he has received from this marvelous remedy. He tells his story as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I find Vogeler's Compound a remedy above all others; last year I was in a thorough bad state of health, and could hardly drag on my legs after a day's work. I had tried dozens of remedies advertised to cure indigestion and all its attendant evils, but was rapidly going from bad to worse, when I had the good fortune to be recommended to take Vogeler's Compound. I did so, and am thankful to say it made a new man of me. I should like other people to know its virtues, and how completely it knocks under the worst forms of indigestion and dyspepsia."

(Signed) Josiah M. Hodge. Vogeler's Compound is the greatest remedy of the century for all stomach disorders and liver and kidney troubles in both men and women. A free sample bottle will be sent on application to the proprietors, St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

### Why Is It

That St. Jacobs Oil always affords instant relief from pains after all other remedies have signally failed? Simply because it is peculiar to itself, wholly unlike another remedy. It possesses great penetrating power, reaching the very seat of the disease. It acts like magic. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It is an outward application, and is used by millions of people.

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